

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF HONEY PRODUCERS



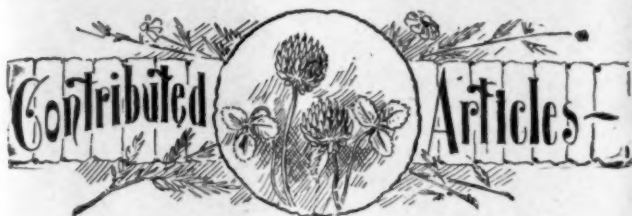
Published Weekly at 118 Michigan Street.

\$1.00 a Year—Sample Copy Free.

37th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 24, 1897.

No. 25.



"Advanced" or "Progressive" Bee-Keeping—Drones.

BY S. A. DEACON.

"To Drone or not to Drone; that is the question."

We have most of us, I think, heard of charlatans and magicians, who—the former with their nostrums and the latter with their enchantments, abracadabras, and their general hocus-pocus—profess the ability to rejuvenate old women and men; and in some hitherto inaccessible corner of this globe there is said to be a fountain, or well, of perpetual youth. But, without the aid of empiric, wizard or well, our industry—Bee-Keeping—is always seemingly in its infancy, forever "mulling and pulling in its nurse's arms."



True, we advance—and so does a crab—in a kind of a way; but our fitful, spasmodic attempts at progress ever bring us back to the position known to statesmen as the *status quo ante*, or, to the drill sergeant as that of "As you were!" We seem, somehow, to get no "forrader," despite all our much-vaunted knowledge and skill.

Can the term, "Advanced Bee-Keeping," or "Bee-Keep-

ing by Advanced Methods," be deemed altogether a justifiable or appropriate one when we hear of veterans—men who are verging on, or have already past, the allotted three-score years and ten—cooking their meals with "modern appliances," and going back to a style of hive and system of management which they unhesitatingly affirm they used and adopted more successfully 35 years or more ago? Can we be said to advance, or our progress be deemed other than crablike, when the long-practiced and highly-approved methods of one set of experts are all at once vigorously denounced by another set—as, for instance, in the matter of using drawn combs in sections—or when such bright apiarists as the late Mr. B. Taylor, pile up their double brood-chamber hives for future use as fire-wood, while Messrs. Hutchinson and R. L. Taylor cannot praise this style of hive sufficiently high; when Mr. Golden starts teaching us that we are all wrong in placing our surplus receptacles *above* the brood, and advocates putting them *under*, thus substituting "subs" for "supers," and adding another word to our already too lengthy technical vocabulary; and when numbers of experienced bee-men, who, years ago, renounced the use of large hives for the production of comb honey, are showing every disposition to abandon the 8-frame hive, and revert to that of 10?

With such divergence of opinion obtaining among the leading lights of our industry on matters of such primary importance, no one need allow himself to be deterred from publicly airing his opinions, or from offering suggestions, which, opposing fixt ideas, may seem the most outre and absurd imaginable. He may even suggest the placing of hives on their sides, hinging the doors, and sliding the horizontally-lying frames in and out like so many drawers, and defy the jeers and cynical taunts of his brother apiarists; for that which is ridiculed or scouted as impracticable to-day in our pursuit is eagerly adopted to-morrow, while a device patented and crackt up to the skies one day, serves to boil the kettle the next.

Thank goodness, there's no such thing as an *Apistical* Inquisition, as there once was a *Papistical* one; or, if there were, and with either Dr. Miller, Mr. Doolittle, or the Rev. E. T. Abbott in Torquemada's chair, I greatly fear that my days, like my hives, would be numbered, for the monstrously heretical, amazingly and daringly unorthodox suggestion, or interrogatory, which I am about to place before your readers, and which to save their nerves from too sudden and violent a shock, I have preluded with the above jeremiad, or burden of complaint.

And now to the point—be the consequences what they may! Are the majority of our most intelligent, most observant and most experienced bee-keepers thoroughly convinced that they are standing on firm ground in concluding that the suppression of drones, either by trapping, cutting out drone-comb and otherwise ensuring that there shall be only worker-

comb in their hives, is as wise a proceeding as it is generally supposed to be?

What says the Oracle of Lapeer hereanent?

Who was it gave it as his opinion, not so very long ago, that he no longer restricted the breeding of drones in his apiary, convinced that he got as much, if not more, honey than when he trapt them, or prevented their increase? I have forgotten just who it was, but I know it was one of the fraternity whose opinions on most matters pertaining to our pursuit are always respectfully received. He said something, I remember, about the presence of drones stimulating the workers to greater energy, and generally inducing a more prosperous state of the colony—which more than paid for their board and lodging, and fully compensated for their displacement of the nectar-gathering workers. Can it possibly be that we are here on the wrong track, too? and that we are nearing the time when the great makers of "foundation" will be running their works over time to keep pace with the demand for drone-comb foundation?

That's all. Don't be too rough on me; I'm only a beginner, and am always wanting to know, you know. Perhaps the Question-Box might be made to serve us a good turn here—unless, Mr. Editor, you are afraid of the inquisitors! If you will kindly lend the Box for the occasion I would suggest that the matter be put somewhat in this way, viz:

1. Do you think the advantages gained from the elimination of drones to be as great as is generally claimed, or are they over estimated?

2. Are there not in your opinion counterbalancing advantages derivable from their presence in the hive in numbers more approaching to what Nature proportions them, and which we may possibly have overlooked?

3. Given an equal number of colonies, with queens of one age, and all of equal strength, one set with combs of their own building, and hence no restraint as to drone-rearing, and the other set with only worker-combs, and hence incapacitated from rearing drones, what, in your estimation, would be the difference, approximately, in amount of surplus honey harvested?

The question is, Has not Master Drone been unfairly disparaged? Has he not been condemned solely on circumstantial evidence? Must we not reconsider our verdict? Have not our arguments and opinions concerning his *raison d'être*, and in favor of his extinction, been mere *prima facie* ones? Have we been quite justified in saying that "he is a greedy, useless fellow, away with him?"

The South African Boer, I know, rejoices in the presence of drones, either in his old box-hive or in the hollow old tree. To him they indicate a rich booty, and experience has taught him that a tree-nest containing but comparatively few drones will not repay the labor of felling; but then it must be confessed that he is an illogical, primitive-minded, conservative sort of being, and is very prone to mistake cause for effect.

What we want is the actual result, or record, of intelligent observation and experiment "along this line," and I feel sure there are not a few in the front rank of our highly interesting pursuit who can give it, and so set the matter at rest and for aye.

South Africa.



California Notes and Comments.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

The white sage of California has now been in bloom for three or four weeks, and is yet one mass of bloom, and will continue so for some weeks to come. The buckwheat has been open for about two weeks, and will remain in blossom until December. These are both excellent honey-plants in Southern California. The black or ball sage is just opening in the canyons, and will from this on furnish a good supply of nectar. The orange-bloom and buckthorn are now out of bloom, but have furnished, during the last spring, an unusually large

amount of sweets for the bees, owing doubtless to the abundant rains of last winter. A leguminous plant, *Hosackia glabra*, and a rosaceous plant, *Horkelia californica*, are in bloom here the whole summer, and are always attractive to the bees except when white sage or some other better plants call them elsewhere. This is now my fourth season in Southern California, and I have never in that time noticed the flowers so long in bloom as they have been this year.

CARLOADS OF HONEY.—It is reported that San Diego county will ship 50 carloads of honey the present season. I doubt if that county is proportionally any better than any of the other Southern California counties. All of Southern California, from Santa Barbara to Riverside, and from Redlands to San Diego, is equally fine for honey-production. This season, owing to the copious rains of the past winter, is going to be one of the best, unless hot winds or some other unforeseen evil comes to prevent.

EXTRACTED HONEY.—There are several reasons why California will always produce extracted honey rather than comb. We have a long distance to ship our honey, and the sections are very likely to be torn from the frames, and thus the market seriously damaged. The insects are also quite troublesome in California, especially ants, and for this reason it is more convenient to produce extracted honey, as when that is once in hand there is no longer any danger from ants or other insects. Another thing that urges most bee-keepers to extract rather than produce comb honey, comes from the fact that many are not genuine bee-keepers, and they find it more profitable for unskilled hands to produce honey in the extracted form. It is conceded everywhere that it takes very much less of skill and ability to meet with the best of success in the production of extracted than it does to produce comb honey.

SHIPPING HONEY.—It was my privilege last year to ship several tons of honey. In marketing this large amount, there were only two complaints made by the purchaser. One was that in some cases old cans were used, and the other that the grades of honey were mixed. It is often very convenient to clean old gasoline cans and use them for extracted honey; the fact that such cans can be had for almost or quite nothing, is tempting indeed. I believe, however, that it will always pay to only use clean, new, bright cans. It is also just as important to be very careful not to mix the amber or darker grades of honey with the water-white grades. It requires no little care to keep all of these kinds of honey entirely distinct. By a little attention, however, this can be done, and unless it is, much of the first-class honey, like that from white sage, will sell for less than its real value.

KINGBIRD A FRIEND.—One of our students shot a California kingbird the other day, and found in its stomach several worker-bees. From my knowledge of this student I am sure that the information is authentic. The next day he shot another bird and brought it to me. Although it was shot near the apiary, I did not find a single bee in its stomach. There was one large robber-fly, species of *Asilus*, and a large number of harmful insects. As is well known, these robber-flies are among our most energetic predaceous insects, and do a great deal of good. It is interesting that the robber-fly is also an enemy to the bees. Only a few days ago a gentleman from Tipton, Calif., sent me one of these large robber-flies, with red legs, saying that he had taken it while it was killing bees. Thus we see that the kingbird befriends the bees by destroying one of their worst enemies, even if it does at times kill the bees themselves. I think on the whole the kingbird is really our friend.

Los Angeles Co., Calif., June 4.

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 382.

To Help Stop the Adulteration of Honey.

BY C. P. DADANT.

It looks now as if it were impossible for the two Bee-Keepers' Unions to unite, as their leaders evidently disagree. This is much to be regretted, for "in union is strength." We must, however, do the best under the circumstances, and try to make both of these associations useful to the general bee-keeper.

It appears that the new association is likely to undertake the prevention of adulteration of honey, which the old Union has considered out of its scope. If this is done, and done properly, both of these associations may live and be useful.

In an editorial in *Gleanings* for May, Editor Root recommends that the New Union take steps to procure pure food laws, beginning with the State of Illinois, and recommends that Mr. Stone and myself be sent to the State Legislature to button-hole the members so as to obtain the passage of such a law. Mr. Root has evidently more faith in my capacity as a lobbyist than I have myself, for I would make a sorry politician.

But let me ask, Is it really necessary to have more laws than we now have to prevent the sale of glucose under the label of honey? Can a man sell you salt for sugar, or dust for pepper, garlic for onions, or silver for gold, with impunity? If so, we are not a civilized race, and all the vaunts of the so-called progressive men are empty bubbles.

I am not a lawyer, and perhaps my reasoning goes astray, but, in my opinion, we need less laws than action. If, with the present existing laws, we were to cause an examination and analysis to be made of the honey sold by suspicious firms, and, upon evidence of adulteration, if we were to give them a notice that they must discontinue to proffer such goods under the name of honey; if we were to sue them for selling glucose under the label of a better article; if we were to give notice to the buyers, especially the small dealers through the country, that the adulterated goods of these firms would be followed, and the sale of them prevented by suits—I believe that we could, perhaps not do away altogether, but decrease the sale of these goods to such an extent that no damage would any longer be done to our industry.

I have seen adulterated honey on the counters of some of our grocers here at home. After I told them that it was not pure they discontinued buying it. Yet there was evidently some profit in it for them, for they could sell it at a price that would destroy the competition of pure honey. But these men were honest, and did not wish to knowingly sell a spurious article. Two or three wholesale firms, in Keokuk, Iowa, kept this adulterated stuff. If I had been able to go to them with a statement of analysis of the honey, or rather of the glucose in question, backt by a Bee-Keepers' Union well organized and ready for a fight in the interest of its stockholders, it is my opinion that I would have had no trouble in getting these folks to drop the handling of those goods.

There are scoundrels in this world, but there are plenty of men who will not support a fraud if they know it to be a fraud. The majority is honest. If it were not so, the laws would be made in the interest of the dishonest. What we need more than anything else is publicity and information that will enlighten the public. Do not tell me that the people like to be humbugged. They do not, but in many cases they are unable to judge for themselves.

Such is the case with honey. Too many people still think that to be good, honey must be liquid, and pass judgment more upon the looks than upon the taste of what they buy. That is why fraud is so easy in the honey line. The consumer helps the swindler. But the consumer can be enlightened and made to discern the true article. It takes some time, it is true, but if we strike at the root, by informing the middleman, in an equivocal manner, we will soon succeed.

What if we pass a pure food law, supposing that our legislators cared for it enough to accede to our requests! We would still have to see that the law was enforced. Let us go at it now and see that the present laws are enforced. I believe we have enough to serve our purpose.

Of what use is a law that is not enforced? To what purpose is the liquor law, in most cities of Iowa? But whenever the people are so educated that they wish it, the evil will soon be stopt. So it is with adulteration. Let the bee-keepers once decide that it must be stopt, and it soon will be.

Hancock Co., Ill.



Cheap Uncapping-Can—Fumigating Honey.

BY C. DAVENPORT.

Soon after commencing to extract honey last season something like a large uncapping-can was found to be so much of a necessity that we could not wait the time that would necessarily elapse before we could send and get one, so one was made which answers every purpose as well as one that could be bought—in fact, I believe better, for being larger it will hold more cappings, and will probably last longer than one made of tin. It cost \$1.50, and about one hour's work to make it. As those offered for sale cost \$7.00, I saved \$5.50, besides what the freight would have been. As there are probably some who will need one the coming season, and who, like myself, are not adverse to saving a few dollars when possible, I will tell how mine was made:

An alcohol barrel was sawed in two, so that one part would be about as long again as the other. The head was removed from the end of the long part, and wire-cloth fastened over this end; the wire-cloth used being large enough so that it would fold up a few inches all around the outside to fasten it. The second hoop was removed, the wire-cloth placed on, and the hoop then driven back over it as far as it would go. A number of small holes were made through the iron hoop, and tacks driven in them through the wire-cloth and into the wood of the barrel. This part was then set, or telescoped, into the other part of the barrel, as far as it would go, which left room enough between the wire-cloth and the bottom to hold all the honey that would drain through when the upper part was filled with cappings. A molasses gate was put in the lower part to draw off the honey, and a light frame-work made of planed lath was placed over the top to support the combs while uncapping them.

For a cover, when not in use, a large piece of cotton-cloth and a wooden hoop large enough to slip over the cloth and upper part of the barrel and hold the cloth in place was used. No stay or support was used between the wire-cloth and the bottom of the barrel, nor did it appear that one was necessary, for the upper part has a number of times been full of cappings and broken comb honey, and the wire bottom held all right.

SULPHURING COMB HONEY.

Sometime ago I described my method of sulphuring comb honey, and there was some comment made because I did not give the exact amount of sulphur and length of time required to kill the moths. The amount of sulphur to be used would vary with the amount of honey sulphured at the one time, and the time required would also vary somewhat, depending upon how tight the supers fitted together, and as to whether it was done in-doors or out-doors.

To kill moths in surplus comb honey without injuring its appearance or flavor, has been with me one of the most serious problems connected with bee-keeping, and last season a bee-keeper drove nearly 40 miles to see me on account of moths. He said they had already destroyed over \$50 worth of honey for him, and he was afraid they would ruin all he had, for he said it was impossible for him to sulphur honey long enough to kill the moths without coloring it, either by the method I

had described or by putting it in a tight room and burning sulphur.

After moths get to be one-third of an inch long, and as large around say as a small knitting-needle, it is impossible to kill them with the fumes of sulphur without coloring the honey, either in a room or box. When, and for a short time after, moth-worms first hatch, they are very small, and can then be very easily killed by the fumes of sulphur without coloring the honey in the least; and if filled sections, after they are removed from the hives, are neglected until moth-worms of the size mentioned have developed in some of them, I believe the best thing that can be done is to carefully look them over and put those infested in supers by themselves, and then put these supers on hives containing strong colonies of Italian bees, and they will soon clear them of moths. If at the time this is done no honey is being gathered, care should be used to select colonies that have plenty of stores in the brood-chambers.

Last summer I practiced a somewhat different method of sulphuring honey. I got the idea from an article in the American Bee Journal. Instead of burning the sulphur by means of a lamp and iron plate, I used pieces of cloth dipped in melted sulphur. The cloth was prepared by melting sulphur in an iron kettle, and when it was nearly boiling, long strips of thin cotton-cloth were dipped into it, and then laid on a board to cool. In sulphuring the honey I used a box, and set the supers on top, as before described.

The advantage of this cloth over a lamp and iron plate is, that it is much quicker and easier to use, for when a piece is set on fire by a lighted match, it burns steadily with a dull flame until the sulphur is all consumed. That is, it will if the sulphur was hot enough when the cloth was dipped into it. With a lamp it takes some time to heat the plate hot enough to set fire to the sulphur, as it has to melt before it will burn.

As it takes but a small piece of this cloth for a hundred pounds or more of honey, one can prepare enough of it in a short time to sulphur tons of honey. It will be just as good months, and probably years, after it is made, if kept dry. It is immaterial whether sulphur or brimstone is used, as brimstone is melted sulphur.

Southern Minnesota.



Foul Brood Treatment—Further Information.

BY WM. M'EVROY.

Official Foul Brood Inspector for Ontario, Canada.

In my last article (see page 370) I said the dross from the wax-extractor *must be buried*. Since then Mr. Gemmill has written me, saying that I should have said the dross from a solar wax-extractor. He says the dross from foul-broody combs that were *boiled* would be all right, which is very true, and I am very thankful to Mr. Gemmill for noticing that I had not explained what I meant. I meant the dross from all steam wax-extractors, but forgot to say so, and explain why the dross from them must be buried.

If foul-broody combs are put in a steam wax-extractor, the honey will run out into the wax-pan, just as soon as the steam warms the honey in the combs, then as fast as the steam melts the combs the wax will run into the wax-pan.

The common practice with the most bee-keepers and their wives, after lifting out the wax to heat over and run into cakes, is to throw out the dross and honey that was in the bottom of the pans; if the bees get at such honey, and take it to the larvae, it will start foul brood at once with a vengeance, because the honey got but very little heat that ran into the wax-pan.

I want to give a little advice to the farmers that have foul brood in their bee-yards.

If you have 10 or 15 colonies afflicted with foul brood, I want you to prepare things in good shape through the day, by putting the comb foundation starters in the frames, thus getting all things ready. Then go, about sundown, with a good smoker, *well going*, and blow smoke into the entrance of every hive near the ones you are going to remove the combs from and fix up. Then stand to one side, or the back of the hive, so the bees can see the entrance of their hive, and as soon as

you have smoked the colony well, remove the combs and shake the bees right back into the *same* hive, and give them comb foundation starters, which you will remove the fourth evening, and give full sheets of comb foundation.

If no honey is being gathered by the bees at the time, *you must feed plenty of sugar syrup in the evenings or your bees will swarm out and mix in with your sound colonies and ruin them*. If you have no feeders, use small bread pans, or anything of the kind. Pack them full of straw, then fill them full of sugar syrup, and put them on the frames *in the evenings*; by doing that the bees will rush into the feed, soon work out the starters, and store the foul honey in them that they took from the foul-broody combs when you removed them.

The fourth evening, when you go to remove these nice white combs (and see what a lot of combs the bees made in such a short time in the honey-flow, or by booming them with sugar syrup), don't leave them in, thinking it all right because they look so pretty. *You must remove these new combs that were built in the four days because they will have the deadly honey in them, and you must melt them into wax.*

When you remove the old, foul combs, if they are very bad, make wax of them at once; but if your colonies have only a little foul brood in them, and a large quantity of good brood, you can make it pay to save it, if you are a careful man, by following the directions I gave in my last article.

Some of you will say, "I have no sugar. Can't I feed the honey from the foul combs if I heat it?" Yes, you can, if you will mind me; but I do hate to trust you, because I know how careless you are. If you are determined to feed that honey from the foul-broody combs, put about half water in it, and bring it to a *sharp boil* before you feed it. I never advise the feeding of foul honey, heated by men of no experience, because it is too deadly a thing for greenhorns to tamper with.

In localities where little or no honey is being gathered by the bees when they are put on foundation starters, they will in some cases swarm out if the queens are not caged. Cage all the queens, and keep them caged while on the starters, and for two days after they are put on the full sheets of foundation, to prevent swarming out; and feed an abundance in the evening; by doing that, all will work like clock-work.

Now, farmers, I beg of you to mind me, and do not put off this work until some morning when your crops are so wet that you can't do anything else, and then go and stand with your two feet right in front of the entrance to the hives, and then commence removing the combs and shaking part of the bees in the hive and the rest on the ground, thus causing the bees to mix into every colony in your bee-yard, to ruin all.

If you have the disease in 10 or 12 colonies, don't tinker with them and lose all by doing one or two in a week, and then in a week after doing two more, and then scatter the bees about so that they rush into the cured ones that you did the week before, and thus get the disease back into them again. Do the whole 10 or 12 in one evening. If you can't do that, don't be more than two evenings at a small lot like that.

Burn all frames as soon as you cut the combs out of them, because it won't pay you to waste valuable time in scalding and fussing with old, daubed frames, when nice new ones are so cheap. Make wax of the combs just as soon as you cut them out of the frames.

If your apiary is badly diseased, don't, under any consideration, save even one comb either in or out of your hives. Remember if you do, it will start the disease again.

Don't waste your time in boiling, scalding, disinfecting any empty hive that had foul brood in it; the empty hives are perfectly safe to use in any way you wish without doing anything with them. I saved many wood-piles, and the people from a world of labor, by forbidding the boiling and the disinfecting of empty hives that foul brood had been in.

While on my rounds through Ontario the first summer, I found the bee-keepers everywhere ready, and very anxious, to boil and disinfect all empty hives that foul brood had been in. I could have very easily traded upon the ignorance of the people, by advising them to do so, which would have been a very unjust thing for me to do—to cause the bee-keepers a terrible lot more work, and waste their valuable time and wood-piles in boiling empty hives that foul brood had been in. I had not the heart to do it, and look on it as little short of crime on my part, if I did not forbid it. I forbade it everywhere, and the people are loud in my praise for saving them from a lot of useless work. I always told the bee-keepers that there was no more reason for scalding empty hives than their was for scalding the bees that were full of the deadly honey when they were put into the hives after the rotten combs were removed.

Ontario, Canada.

Now is the Time to work for new subscribers. Why not take advantage of the offers made on page 389?

Nebraska Notes and Comments.

BY J. M. YOUNG.

OUT-APIARY.—We are starting an out-apiary with only a few colonies, just to see how and what success we have.

WHITE CLOVER is almost in full blast now, of which there is plenty in this locality, but there has been so much cold weather that bees do not more than get a good taste from it.

USING SEPARATORS.—We are using separators on all our hives this season, having come to the conclusion that nice, salable honey can't be obtained otherwise.

BASSWOOD AND CLOVER.—The prospects for the basswood bloom this year is very good, and the white clover coming in earlier (some two weeks) than the linden, will make a continuous honey-flow, much longer than usual.

EMPTY COMBS.—Those who are just starting in bee-culture should look after all empty combs now, for the moth-worms will get into them, and in a few days will entirely ruin them. When I have empty combs not covered by bees, I usually place them about two inches apart in the hives, or wherever they are. In some cool, dry place is best to keep them, if such a place is at hand.

KEEPING OUT MOTHS.—I am often asked how I keep the moth out of my hives. That is not hard to do. I often say the whole secret is in having good, strong colonies, and a hive brimful of bees. The moth-worms have no show in such a stronghold.

A WELCOME VISITOR.—The American Bee Journal comes as regularly on every Thursday and as certain as the sun rises, and is always a welcome visitor in our household.

SLOW SWARMING.—Bees are slow to begin swarming in this locality; only three swarms to date in my home yard.

Cass Co., Nebr., June 11.

Now for New Subscribers for the rest of 1897: We would like to have each of our present readers send us at least one new subscriber for the Bee Journal before Aug. 1, 1897. That surely will not be hard to do, when they will need to pay only 40 cents for the rest of this year. That is about 6 months, or only 7 cents a month for the weekly American Bee Journal. Any one with only a colony or two of bees should jump at such an offer as that.

Now, we don't ask you to work for us for nothing, but will say that for each new 40-cent subscriber you send us, we will mail you your choice of one of the following list:

Wood Binder for the Bee Journal.....	20c.
50 copies of leaflet on "Why Eat Honey?".....	20c.
50 " " on "How to Keep Honey".....	20c.
50 " " on "Alsike Clover".....	20c.
1 copy each "Preparation of Honey for the Market" (10c.) and Doolittle's "Hive I Use" (5c.).....	15c.
1 copy each Dadants' "Handling Bees" (8c.) and "Bee-Pasturage a Necessity" (10c.).....	18c.
Dr. Howard's book on "Foul Brood".....	25c.
Kohnke's "Foul Brood" book.....	25c.
Cheshire's "Foul Brood" book (10c.) and Dadants' "Handling Bees" (8c.).....	18c.
Dr. Foote's Hand-Book of Health.....	25c.
Rural Life Book.....	25c.
Our Poultry Doctor, by Fanny Field.....	25c.
Poultry for Market and Profit, by Fanny Field.....	25c.
Capons and Caponizing.....	25c.
Turkeys for Market and Profit.....	25c.
Green's Four Books on Fruit-Growing.....	25c.
Ropp Commercial Calculator No. 1.....	25c.
Silo and Silage, by Prof. Cook.....	25c.
Blenden-Kultur [German].....	40c.
Kendall's Horse-Book [English or German].....	25c.
1 Pound White Clover Seed.....	25c.
1 " Sweet ".....	25c.
1 1/4 " Alsike ".....	25c.
1 1/4 " Alfalfa ".....	25c.
1 1/4 " Crimson ".....	25c.
The Horse—How to Break and Handle.....	20c.

We make the above offers only to those who are now subscribers; in other words, no one sending in his own 40 cents as a new subscriber can also claim a choice of the above list.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Report of the North American Convention Held at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 10-12, 1894.

REPORTED BY LOUIS R. LIGHTON.

[Continued from page 374.]

WHAT SHALL WE PLANT FOR HONEY?

Plants for Ornament and Honey.

Most bee-keepers will want ornamental plants, shrubs, or trees about their homes, but if they should not happen to feel interested in this direction their good wives surely will. It is well to select plants which yield honey, for, tho it may frequently happen that the amount collected from them will be but "a drop in the bucket," so to say, yet the satisfaction of seeing the bees busily at work on them will be worth considerable, and in many instances the pollen obtained by the bees will be of great value in furthering the rearing of brood—particularly, early in the season. The list from which we may choose is very long. I can merely mention a few of the best, all of which may be obtained from leading seedsmen or florists, who will also give hints as to their culture, or from whose catalogs such hints may be obtained. In some instances a trial having shown the adaptability of a given locality to some one of these plants and the requisite management to bring success, it might be grown on a large scale for its seed, and fine crops of honey obtained at the same time.

Perennials:—

Red-bud (*Cercis canadensis*), a small tree very ornamental in early spring, when it is covered with blossoms before the leaves appear, in February and March in the South, and April and May in the North. The blossoms are like those of the peach, but redder. Bees are very busy on them, getting both pollen and honey.

Willows (*Salix*) are ornamental along streams or ditches and keep the soil from washing out. They blossom very early, furnishing honey and pollen—an important stimulus to brood-rearing.

The true Poplars (*Populus*) also yield pollen very early in spring, and some of the varieties are planted for ornament.

Red or Soft Maple (*Acer rubrum*), **Silver Maple** (*A. dasycarpum*), **Hard or Sugar Maple** (*A. saccharinum*), **Birch** (*Betula*) and **Elm**, (*Ulmus*), all valued as ornamental and timber trees offer important stores of pollen and honey to our bees in early spring.

Tulip Tree or Whitewood (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) is a stately ornamental tree that should be more often planted where it is not abundant. Its large tulip-shaped greenish-yellow blossoms secrete much honey in May or June. Its wood is also valuable.

Linden or Basswood (*Tilia americana*) blossoms in June or July in various latitudes. It is widely distributed, yet as many localities are without it, planting and distribution of seedling trees is to be recommended. Several of the avenues of our capital city, Washington, have been lined with these trees and the parks contain others, so that, while bees in surrounding localities are accumulating nothing, those within the city often store fifty or more pounds of beautiful honey. The linden is a rapid grower and the wood is useful.

Locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) is another rapid-growing tree whose timber is valuable, and which is often planted as a shade and ornamental tree. It is frequently attacked by insects, much inclined to spread by suckers, and withal is not a very handsome tree, but its pendant racemes of yellowish-white blossoms, which appear in June, are very fragrant and furnish our bees for a short time with a good harvest of beautiful honey.

Hardy Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*) is a beautiful tree which will thrive in the Middle States and westward though very likely not in the colder northwest. *C. kempferi*, a Japanese species, also does well. In the South, *C. catalpa*, Linn., is frequently planted, its large leaves and white blossoms in panicles making it very attractive. All yield honey.

Hawthorn, White Thorn (*Crataegus spp.*) may be used as

ornament or for hedges. Yield an abundance of white honey of fine flavor. There are many species, both native and introduced, but the majority are not hardy in the North.

Sourwood or Sorrel Tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*), a great producer of excellent honey in Kentucky and Tennessee. Might well be planted elsewhere—even much farther north. It is a handsome tree.

Magnolias (*Magnolia grandiflora* is half hardy in the Middle States; *M. acuminata*, the Cucumber Magnolia, and *M. cordata*, the Yellow Cucumber Magnolia, are hardy species. Beautiful, showy, the first species ever grown.

European Horse-Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) is a stately shade tree whose flowers in May yield much honey and some pollen. There is a variety with white and also one with rose-colored blossoms. Both are to be highly recommended being very ornamental and hardy everywhere.

Yellow-wood (*Cladrastis lutea Koch*) with its fragrant creamy-white flowers hanging in panicles a foot or more long in May or June, forms an attraction on the lawn. It yields much nectar.

Buckthorn (*Lycium barbarum*) is an excellent hedge-plant whose blossoms yield honey and pollen for the bees. It may not be hardy in all situations. Western bee-keepers would do well to ascertain this before planting it extensively.

Matrimony Vine (*Lycium vulgare*) belonging to the same genus as Buckthorn is also highly appreciated by the bees. It blossoms all summer long and is covered with bees from early until late. Nothing can be more graceful than its lithe recurving stems which are easily trained over lattice-work. The blossoms are small greenish-purple followed by red berries.

Spanish Broom (*Spartium junceum*) a leguminous shrub cultivated for ornament yields honey very abundantly.

American Wistaria (*Wistaria frutescens*) and Chinese Wistaria (*W. sinensis*) are highly ornamental climbers which are favorites with the bees. Give them a protected sunny situation.

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) of the Mint family is an immense yielder of exceedingly fine honey. The honey of Narbonne, so famous in the Parisian markets, is said to come from rosemary. During two winters which I past in Tunis, North Africa, the hills were blue with the fragrant rosemary, and tho the bees were black as night and sometimes cross, they reveled in this royal flower and weighted their hives with its delicious nectar. Unfortunately it is not hardy in the North, but I hope some of our Southern friends will try it, and that it will not be overlooked in Northern flower gardens.

White Alder (*Clethra alnifolia*) presents its sweet-scented spirals of fine white blossoms to the bees in August. It is a shrub three to ten feet high which thrives best in low places.

Alpine Heath (*Erica carnea*) blossoms in earliest spring and yields much honey and pollen wherever abundant. It is said that the Austrian province of Carniola took its name from this plant. Be that as it may, it is certainly everywhere there, and its bright pink blossoms appear in large areas on the sunny sides of the valleys long before the snow has disappeared from the opposing side or the clefts of the rocks near at hand. It will therefore withstand the winters of our Northern States, and, while worthy of cultivation in the flower-garden an effort might be made to get it started wild over hill and mountain sides, to greet the peaceful Carniolan bees that likewise hold their own in our severe Northern winters.

Heather or Ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) is common in the north of Europe and is one of their great honey-plants. It has become sparingly naturalized here in the extreme northeast. Blossoms in summer and lasts through September.

Alpine Rock Cress (*Arabis alpina*). Before any other plants show signs of growth in spring—even before the crocuses, the stems of this beautiful hardy plant appear above its light-green foliage, bearing numerous white and very fragrant flowers which are eagerly visited by our bees. A small area yields them much honey, tho little or no pollen. It remains in bloom some weeks, or under favorable circumstances even until autumn, and being a thoroughly hardy perennial it is well worth the little care which it takes to preserve it through the summer.

Crocus (*Crocus vernus*) so well known is one of the very early spring flowers which our bees take advantage of. The bulbs may be placed in the lawn or along the edges of beds, anywhere, in the autumn, by making a hole three inches deep, slipping them in and pressing the earth over them. They will delight the eye for many successive seasons thereafter—not only of the bee-keeper but of his bees as well, since they furnish much pollen and some honey.

Black Hellebore or Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*) flowers in winter in mild climates, hence its name. Tho not often seen in gardens it might grace the bee-keeper's dooryard, and yield his bees its aromatic honey and pollen.

Stock or Gilliflower.—The Common Stock (*Mathiola incana*) tho not hardy in the North, may be sown in pots indoors early in the season and the latter set in beds for the summer.

Wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*) in the milder portions of our country will live outside and will bloom very early in the spring; elsewhere it may be grown in pots to be set out in spring. Both pollen and honey.

Common Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*).—Hardy, trailing, produces pretty, blue flowers in early spring and will thrive in a shady situation. Yields honey.

Abutilon or Flowering Maple may be grown from the seed started early, in the house, and set out when settled weather comes, and will flower the first season continuously; also during winter if taken up. It furnishes the bees honey and pollen.

Althea, Tree Hollyhock, or Rose of Sharon (*Althaea rosae*), a fine, majestic shrub bearing a profusion of showy white or red blossoms the size of hollyhocks, and which are much frequented by the bees for honey and pollen, both of which are produced by it in great abundance. A bee often fills its honey-sac from one blossom. Once established this plant will last for many years.

Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) is not only a beautiful ornament for the lawn, but is a favorite with the bees, yielding them honey in July.

European Pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*) is quite different from our common wild pennyroyal, blossoms during July, August and September, yielding honey freely. Its mass of bright green foliage, and the fact that it will grow in shady places, make it very suitable for rock work or use under trees.

Cobaea scandens.—A rapid and very ornamental climber often cultivated in the North as an annual, the seeds being sown early indoors. Its large purple, bell-shaped flowers yield honey and, with its dark green foliage, make it suitable to use as a covering for arbors or trellises.

[Concluded next week.]

Questions and Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

What Ailed the Bees?

What ails a colony of my bees? It contains No. 1 Italians; they are dying by the score every day and night. They seem to be working strong, and many of these bees die with their load of honey in them. They crawl out on the alighting-board and die. They seem to be bloated. There is no bloom now but white clover, which is very abundant. I have 7 other colonies, but nothing wrong with them. My bees were poisoned on the fruit-bloom by a neighbor spraying his trees, and I lost some then. Would that poison still affect them? I have had a small apiary for 20 years, and never saw anything like this before.
Fulton Co., Ill.

ANSWER.—I hardly think the poison they received during fruit-bloom would affect the bees now, and I don't know enough to make a safe guess as to the real trouble. Occasionally some one reports a case much like yours, and the cause remains a mystery. Possibly some one may give us light.

A Smoker Trouble—Uniting Colonies.

1. My Crane smoker is giving me trouble, while I have a Clark always at hand, still for certain purposes I like the Crane the best. For instance, in driving bees out of supers I can get a greater volume of smoke, and it burns longer without replenishing. My trouble is this: I burn rotten wood—oak, gum, etc.; after it gets hot it begins to throw splotches of creosote on the sections as black as ink. What is my remedy?

2. My bees swarmed, and swarmed, and swarmed, so that

my original colonies have simply done nothing in the supers. I am thinking of doubling up all of these (two together) this fall, putting a mat between and leaving the empty hive with contents right on top until spring, when they will be ready for swarms, unless there is too much brood in the combs.

R. P. J.

ANSWERS.—1. A thick, black coating accumulates in the nozzle of the smoker. Try cleaning that out.

2. If I understand you, you'll simply set one hive with its contents on top of another, having a mat between, but leaving a free passage from one hive to another. Won't it be just as well without the mat? The bees will be likely to work into the upper story, and there will be no use for the mat during the winter. There will be some danger that the bees will fight. Less danger if you double right away while bees are storing. Make the one to be moved queenless two days or so before uniting, and they'll not be likely to fight, and the queenless bees will stay better where they are put. It will make matters still more secure if you put between the two hives a piece of rather stiff paper, leaving a hole hardly big enough for a single bee to get through. The bees will remove the paper at their leisure.

Use of Queen-Trap and Entrance-Guard.

Will the entrance-guard do the work it is represented to do? How do you handle the queen when she gets in this entrance-guard? My wife is going away for a week, and I am in business in town, and what I want is something that will prevent my bees getting away, as I have only one colony now, and am anxious to catch the first swarm that goes out.

INDIANA.

ANSWER.—The general testimony is that a queen cannot pass through the perforated zinc of the queen-trap, and that if a swarm issues you will find the queen in the trap. When you find the queen there, put her and the most of the bees into a new hive, setting them on the old stand, and putting the old hive with the brood on a new stand. Brush half the bees off each comb, or what is perhaps safer, brush the bees clean from half the combs. Sometimes the bees will run off the combs, and a big lot will be clustered in the hive, so you must be on the lookout. The idea is to get about half the bees that are in the hive. If you could be sure the weather would be warm, even less bees would do, for all you want is just enough so the brood will not chill.

Putting Bees into a Shipping-Cage—Threshing Italian Clover—Carniolan Bees—Wild Parsnips.

1. What is the best way to get queen and bees into a shipping-cage?

2. I have a plat of Italian clover; can I save the seed to advantage by threshing like timothy on a barn-floor, or will it stay in chaff like red clover? I thought probably as the seeds are large, I could get a portion clean of chaff.

3. What do you know of the Carniolan bee as a comb-honey producer? I have the Italian, black, and all shades of hybrids now. Which is the best, the pure Italian, the Carniolan, or just as they are? I can rear Italian queens from good stock at little expense, and good queens, too. Shall I weed out the black blood? I produce comb honey.

4. Now that wild parsnip affair. You can't take garden parsnip seed and grow anything poisonous out of it by neglect or any other way. However, there is a weed somewhat resembling the parsnip, commonly called "wild parsnip;" I have seen it growing in Monroe county. I cannot give its botanical name; however, if it will be of any interest to the readers of the American Bee Journal, I will collect a sample and send it to Washington and report. I will close by saying that the Doctor can't eat this weed and stay here without an antidote, and that quick.

W. VIRGINIA.

ANSWERS.—1. Push 'em in back end foremost. Pick for the rather young bees that are filling themselves with honey; take up by the wings while their heads are in the cell, lift the

finger or thumb that has been keeping the cage closed, with the thumb and finger thrust the tail of the bee into the opening, and with another finger push her in, promptly closing the hole again. Some use a green leaf instead of the thumb to keep the hole closed. You can use the leaf as a kind of valve, pushing in the bee at one edge of the leaf, when it will spring back again. At least that's the way I understand it, for I haven't had much practice in that line.

2. I've no experience threshing Italian clover. Who can tell us?

3. Practically, I've no experience with Carniolans. Their advocates claim that they are superior, but they are hardly gaining in popularity, and the majority of honey-producers prefer Italians. Probably your best plan is to keep your bees much as they are, gradually replacing the blacks (especially those that do poor work) with the best honey-gathering stock of lighter color. You'll probably find that a good deal of black blood will remain among your bees for a long time.

4. No doubt you have the correct idea, that there is nothing poisonous about wild parsnip, but another plant closely resembling it is poisonous.

New Union and the Bee Journal.—In order to help our subscribers, and also the United States Bee-Keepers' Union at the same time, we have decided to offer a year's subscription to the American Bee Journal and a year's membership dues in the New Union, both together, for \$1.75. But it must be understood that in order to get this rate, all arrearages of subscriptions must be paid, and the \$1.75 rate to apply on advance subscription.

Now send us your orders, and we will attend to turning over the \$1.00 membership fee to the New Union, on each subscription to the Bee Journal as per the above offer. This ought to add 500 members to the New Union by June 1. If it does, our contribution will be just \$125.

Now, if you want to see the New Union succeed in its grand work, in the interest of all the bee-keepers, come on with your cash. General Manager Secor is just aching to do his part whenever he sees sufficient funds in the treasury to pay the bills.

The Horse—How to Break and Handle.

This is a pamphlet of 32 pages, giving complete instructions for breaking and educating colts, teaching horses to drive, and for use under the saddle, together with many instructions which have never before been published, and which are the result of the author's experience covering a period of 20 years. By Prof. Wm. Mullen, with whom the editor of the Bee Journal is personally acquainted. Price, postpaid, 20 cents; or given as a premium for sending us one new subscriber to the Bee Journal for the rest of the year at 50 cents.

A New Binder for holding a year's numbers of the American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends us 20 cents. It is called "The Wood Binder," is patented, and is an entirely new and very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

Back Numbers Since Jan. 1.—We are able to supply complete sets of the Bee Journal since Jan. 1, 1897, to any who may desire, at two cents per copy. There are a number of new readers who perhaps would like to get some of the first numbers of this year, to complete their volume for 1897. We shall be glad to furnish them as long as they last, at two cents each.

The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.10.

Every Present Subscriber of the Bee Journal should be an agent for it, and get all others possible to subscribe for it. See offers on page 389.

The American Bee Journal
 OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA
 GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
 GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,
 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

\$1.00 a Year—Sample Copy Sent Free.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.]

United States Bee-Keepers' Union.

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee-keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

MEMBERSHIP FEE—\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE W. YORK. VICE-PRES.—E. WHITCOMB.
 SECRETARY—DR. A. B. MASON, Station B, Toledo, Ohio.

Board of Directors.

E. R. ROOT. E. WHITCOMB. E. T. ABBOTT.
 W. Z. HUTCHINSON. DR. C. C. MILLER. C. P. DADANT.

General Manager and Treasurer.

EUGENE SECOR, Forest City, Iowa.

Next Annual Meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24–26, 1897.

Vol. XXXVII. CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 24, 1897. No. 25.

Editorial Comments.

The Buffalo Convention, as has already been announced, will be held Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 24, 25 and 26. And now Mr. O. L. Hershiser, who lives in Buffalo, has been so fortunate as to secure the main hall of Caton's Business College, corner of Main and Huron streets, in the B. D. Morgan building. Mr. Hershiser says: "This is an ideal location, and very easy of access—an airy, light, and very commodious hall." Mr. H. then adds:

"The use of the hall is free. Mr. Caton is one of those large-hearted men who seem anxious to help a good thing along. . . . I think perhaps he inherited his liberality towards bee-keepers—his father was a bee-keeper."

Mr. Hershiser is "working like a naller" to make the Buffalo meeting the best ever held by bee-keepers. It ought to be, for never before have they had the advantage of such low railroad rates. To-day (June 17) the round-trip rate from Chicago was fixt at \$10.50; tickets will be sold here Aug. 21, 22 and 23. That is just one cent a mile each way. The Grand Army always secures a low rate.

Further announcements will be made later as to hotel accommodations for bee-keepers when in Buffalo, as Mr. Hershiser is now working that up. Begin now to make plans to be there. The full program for the bee-convention will be out very soon, as it is now in the hands of the printer.

Enforcing Laws Against Adulteration.

Mr. C. P. Dadant—one of the excellent Board of Directors of the New Union—has an article on page 387 that carries with it the true ring. We want to endorse what Mr. Dadant says,

and urge bee-keepers everywhere (where there exist any laws at all against adulteration) to see if they can't be directed against the adulteration of honey, if it is practiced there.

But first join the New Union, and then you will be entitled to the aid of all its influence, its wise suggestions, and whatever of financial assistance it will be able to give. While the latter may not be great at first, it may be discovered that very little cash will go along way when it comes to fighting a battle in which every honest man is directly interested. Furthermore, we are under the impression that when the defendant finds the plaintiff is backt by a Union of a national character and reputation, he will think twice before he undertakes to fight with such odds against him.

Now is the time to begin the war—before the adulterators get hold of the new honey crop with which to mix their glucose or other adulterants.

Dishonest Honey Commission Men, as in the past two or three years, will likely attempt to work their fraudulent schemes on bee-keepers this year. So we are out thus early with our annual and oft-repeated advice—

DON'T SHIP YOUR HONEY, OR ANYTHING ELSE, TO NEW AND UNTRIED COMMISSION MEN.

Just remember that, when you receive a flowery letter from some strange firm soliciting a shipment of your honey, and don't allow yourself to be caught, as has been many an unlucky bee-man the past few years.

Another thing: Should you receive a letter of any kind from any commission firm, and you have the least doubt of their reliability, just send that letter to us, and we will investigate them; and if we find the facts warrant it, we will warn bee-keepers at once. We don't propose to allow any of our readers to get swindled hereafter, if we can possibly do anything to prevent it.

Now read this whole item again, and if you get fleeced on account of not heeding our advice, don't you dare whimper to us.

Wisconsin Foul Brood Inspector.—Mr. N. E. France, of Platteville, wishes us to say, for the benefit of bee-keepers in that State, that as the appropriation to support the Foul Brood Law is so small, Mr. France will be compelled to treat many cases by letter. Any Wisconsin bee-keeper who knows of a case of foul brood in that State, is askt to report it to him at once, and he will guarantee its cure. Mr. France furnishes to all such a free copy of Dr. Howard's foul brood book, with McEvoy's and his (Mr. France's) methods of treatment in the book. He says that about one in 20 in Wisconsin, who have bees, have neither a book nor a paper on bees. No wonder many do not know what to do, or when their bees are diseased.

So far Mr. France has inspected over 2,000 colonies of bees, and found many yards with affected colonies. But he says that all owners are going to follow directions, and cure the disease.

For any further information in regard to this matter, Wisconsin bee-keepers will address their State Inspector of Apiaries—N. E. France, Platteville, Grant Co., Wis.

A Libel on Comb Honey.—The Northwestern Agriculturist is one of our valued exchanges, and having, as we supposed, an experienced bee-keeper—Mrs. Effie Brown—at the head of its apiarian department, we were greatly surprised to read therein the following paragraph credited to her pen:

ADULTERATING COMB HONEY.

Many people prefer comb honey for table use because they know it is not adulterated. How do they know it is not adulterated? Because it is impossible to make artificial comb

honey that cannot be detected. That is very true, but artificial honey can be made and bees will just as willingly put it into combs and seal it up as they will the purest nectar; and more so, for they have to work hard for a little load of nectar, and a whole pan of sugar syrup right in the top of their hive is much more tempting. A pound of sugar will make, on an average, I am told, two pounds of "basswood honey." Can you wonder at honey being cheap? If you buy any honey, insist on knowing who made it.

It passes understanding that one so intelligent as Mrs. Brown should make such a misleading statement. Can you give us any evidence, Mrs. Brown, that bees will just as willingly put "artificial honey" into the combs and seal it up as the purest nectar, and more so? So far as reported, it has been the evidence of bee-keepers that bees prefer to all other sweets genuine nectar from the flowers, either in its raw or ripened form. How do you know, Mrs. Brown, that a pan of sugar syrup right in the top of their hive is more tempting than a little load of nectar, even if they have to work hard for the latter? Did you ever get them to store sugar syrup right in a flood of clover or basswood? When you have tried some experiments in that direction you will probably say something like this:

"It seems rather strange that bees should be so prodigal of their time and labor as to go off a long distance laboriously searching from flower to flower for nectar that must be much reduced before it becomes honey, when a substitute for ripened honey in the form of sugar syrup is right at hand, but such is the fact. The inexperienced portion of the human family may be deceived, but not bees. They prefer the pure article every time, when a choice is allowed."

Adulteration of honey has no little to do with "honey being cheap," but it is in the *extracted* form, and the price of honey is not in the least affected, as insinuated in the foregoing clipping, by adulterated comb honey. But it is affected, dear Mrs. Brown, by such statements as yours, especially coming from such a source.

Again, who "told" that "a pound of sugar will make two pounds of 'basswood honey'?" And, if it was told, isn't it a pretty big yarn to repeat?

In your last sentence above, you suggest that when people buy any honey they should insist "on knowing who made it." You probably meant to say that they should learn the producer's name, for if it is pure honey, and if it was "made" at all, of course the bees did it.

Hadn't you better, Mrs. Brown, correct as soon as possible the misleading statements in that paragraph, which are bound to do harm, even tho they were written with the best of motives?

The Weekly Budget.

Mrs. A. A. SIMPSON, of Greene Co., Pa., wrote us June 15: "The bees are just booming. I have had 48 swarms, and loads of honey."

Mr. HARRY LATHROP, of Greene Co., Wis., wrote us June 12: "White clover promises an immense crop here. Bees are beginning to store heavily."

Miss MATHILDA CANDLER, of Grant Co., Wis., writing June 13, said: "My bees are working nicely in the sections, and the most of them have swarmed."

Mr. N. E. FRANCE—State Inspector of Apiaries for Wisconsin—wrote us June 10, as follows:

"I am happy to write you that all bee-keepers I have met are so willing to do as directed. I have great faith in curing nearly every foul brood case reported to me this season."

Mr. W. L. COGGSHALL's honey crop in 1896 was 78,000 pounds. He is perhaps the largest bee-keeper in New York State, unless Capt. Hetherington and P. H. Elwood are ahead of him.

Mr. J. A. CLARK, of Nodaway Co., Mo., writing June 16, said:

"Just allow me to say that the American Bee Journal is a welcome visitor, and a great help in my work in the apiary. Bees are doing fine; white clover is immense."

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. Co.—another of our regular advertisers—have this to say in the June number of the American Bee-Keeper in regard to the bees and also their bee-supply business:

"Notwithstanding the cold and backward spring weather that we have been experiencing in most northern localities during the past month, bees seem to be doing very well, and the supply trade is better than it has been for several years before."

Mr. A. T. TANDY, of Merrimack Co., N. H., wrote us June 12:

"There is one man, not a great way off, that is doing much damage to the business. His honey shipt to market looks very fine, but there is little flavor of honey to it, and people are inclined to think that it is made from sugar, which I think is a fact. He is doing a big business now."

We hope Mr. Tandy will learn the real facts in the case, and if it is true, as he believes, begin to apply the law on the fellow—if there is a law against adulteration there. Tampering with honey must be stopt, and bee-keepers will have to commence the work.

JOSEPH H. BOLTON, of Mankato, Minn., (formerly of St. Paul) "has skipt out." He took his wife with him. So have written to us Mr. C. A. Goodell, of that place, and also the firm from whom Bolton bought his stock of bee-keepers' supplies, for he was a promising young bee-supply dealer at Mankato. Mr. Goodell reports that he lost \$50, and that Mr. Taylor, of Forestville, lost \$120; and says further that he received money for bee-supplies and kept it; also that he drew checks on a Mankato bank that proved to be worthless. The manufacturing firm who sold Bolton supplies, upon our requesting further information concerning him, kindly favored us with the following:

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, Chicago, Ill.—

Gentlemen:—Replying to your favor of June 14, we would say that J. H. Bolton, of Mankato, Minn., has skipt out, owing us quite an amount. He was a young married man, economical, and of good habits, but he got into debt buying a farm, and making extensive improvements. The bills coming due, and he seeing no way in which to meet them, became frightened and threw up his hands. If he had had the nerve, and faced his creditors, he would have been granted an extension, and as he was a hard worker and capable man, he would have worked out. This is the opinion that was given the writer by some of the Mankato people; also, that he took little or no money with him. We have no desire to wrongly injure the man, altho he owed us a large amount.

Yours truly,

BEE-SUPPLY DEALERS.

Crimson Clover in Northern Ohio.—Gleanings for June 1 contained this paragraph about crimson clover in Medina Co., Ohio:

Our crimson clover is now in full bloom, and it is a sight indeed. I learn from Prof. Thorne, of the Ohio Experiment Station, that they also have succeeded during the last winter in wintering it over. A neighbor was here a few hours ago, who says he has ten acres. It was sown among corn at the last cultivating. He thinks the stand was almost as good as mine. He plowed it under, and is now going to grow corn on the same ground. From reports received it seems to be succeeding well through northern Ohio, especially along near the lake, and several reports have come of successful wintering in York State.

A. I. Root.

BEE-BOOKS

SENT POSTPAID BY

George W. York & Co.,
Chicago, Ills.

Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—This edition has been largely re-written, thoroughly revised, and is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly-developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of an apiary, and at the same time produce the most honey in an attractive condition. It contains 250 pages, and 245 illustrations—is beautifully printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in cloth, gold-lettered. Price, \$1.00.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture, has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages; bound in cloth. Price, \$1.00.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 460 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. 178 pages, bound in cloth, and illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopaedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. It contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is too well known to need further description of his book. He is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book. 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cts.

Rational Bee-Keeping, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages; bound in paper covers, \$1.00.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called **BEES OF HONEY**. 10; paper pamphlet. Price, 40 cts.

Convention Hand-Book, for Bee-Keepers, by Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

Thirty Years Among the Bees, by Henry Alley.—Gives the results of over a quarter-century's experience in rearing queen-bees. Very latest work of the kind. Nearly 100 pages. Price, 50c.

Why Eat Honey?—This Leaflet is intended for FREE distribution, to create a Local Market. 100 copies, by mail, 30 cts.; 500 for \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00.

How to Keep Honey and preserve its richness and flavor. Price same as **Why Eat Honey**.

Alsike Clover Leaflet.—Full directions for growing. 50 for 25 cts.; 100 for 40 cts.; 200, 70c.

Apiary Register, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

Preparation of Honey for the Market, including the production and care of comb and extracted honey. A chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cts.

Bee-Pasturage a Necessity.—This book suggests what and how to plan. It is a chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cts.

The Hive I Use, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his management of bees, and methods of producing comb honey. Price, 5 cts.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cts.

Dictionary of Apiculture, by Prof. John Phil. Gives the correct meaning of nearly 500 apicultural terms. Price, 50 cts.

Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping, by G. R. Pierce. Result of 25 years' experience. 50 cts.

Handling Bees, by Chas. Dadant & Son.—A Chapter from **Langstroth Revised**. Price, 8 cts.

History of Bee-Associations, and Brief Reports of the first 20 conventions. Price 15 cts

Foul Brood Treatment, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

Foul Brood, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin, Development and Cure. Price, 25 cts.

Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers—by CHAS. F. MUTH. Also contains a Foul Brood Cure and How to Winter Bees. 40 p.; 10 cts.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p.; illustrated. 25c.

Emerson Binders, made especially for the **BEE JOURNAL**, are convenient for preserving each number as fast as received. Not available to Canada. Price, 75 cts.

Commercial Calculator, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2 in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

Green's Four Books, by Chas. A. Green.—Devoted to, 1st, How We Made the Old Farm Pay; 2nd, Peach Culture; 3rd, How to Propagate Fruit-Plants, Vines and Trees; 4th, General Fruit Instructor. Nearly 120 pages. Fully illustrated. 25 cts.

Garden and Orchard, by Chas. A. Green.—Gives full instructions in Thinning and Marketing Fruits; Pruning, Planting and Cultivating; Spraying, Evaporation, Cold Storage, Etc. 94 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cts.

Kendall's Horse-Book.—35 pictures, showing positions of sick horses, and treats on all their diseases. English or German. Price, 25 cts.

Silo and Silage, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—It gives the method in operation at the Michigan Agricultural College. Price, 25 cts.

Lumber and Log-Book.—Gives measurements of lumber, logs, planks; wages, etc. 25c.

Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—Full instructions. Price, 35 cts.

Grain Tables, for casting up the price of grain, produce, hay, etc. Price, 25 cts.

Capon and Caponizing, by Dr. Sawyer, Fanny Field, and others.—Illustrated. All about caponizing fowls, and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

Our Poultry Doctor, or Health in the Poultry Yard and How to Cure Sick Fowls, by Fanny Field.—Everything about Poultry Diseases and their Cure. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

Poultry for Market and Poultry for Profit, by Fanny Field.—Tells everything about the Poultry Business. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

Turkeys for Market and Turkeys for Profit, by Fanny Field.—All about Turkey-Raising. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

Rural Life.—Bees, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, and Household Matters. 100 pages. 25 cts.

Potato Culture, by T. B. Terry.—It tells how to grow them profitably. Price, 40 cts.

Hand-Book of Health, by Dr. Foote.—Hints about eating, drinking, etc. Price, 25 cts.

Bee-Keepers' Directory, by H. Alley.—Latest methods in Queen-Rearing, etc. Price, 50c.

Book Clubbing Offers.

(Read Carefully.)

The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only ONE book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted, see postpaid prices given with the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

1. Langstroth on the Honey-Bee.....\$2.00
2. A B C of Bee-Culture..... 2.00
3. Bee-Keeper's Guide..... 1.75
4. Bees and Honey [Cloth bound]..... 1.65
5. Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing..... 1.75
6. Dr. Howard's Foul Brood Book..... 1.10
7. Advanced Bee-Culture..... 1.30
9. Bienen-Kultur [German]..... 1.20
11. Rational Bee-Keeping [Paper bound]..... 1.75
12. Thirty Years Among the Bees..... 1.30
13. Bee-Keeping for Profit..... 1.15
14. Convention Hand-Book..... 1.15
15. Poultry for Market and Profit..... 1.10
16. Turkeys for Market and Profit..... 1.10
17. Capons and Caponizing..... 1.10
18. Our Poultry Doctor..... 1.10
19. Green's Four Books..... 1.15
21. Garden and Orchard..... 1.15
23. Rural Life..... 1.10
24. Emerson Binder for the Bee Journal. 1.60

25. Commercial Calculator, No. 1..... 1.25
26. Commercial Calculator, No. 2..... 1.40
27. Kendall's Horse-Book..... 1.10
30. Potato Culture..... 1.20
32. Hand-Book of Health..... 1.10
33. Dictionary of Apiculture..... 1.35
34. Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush..... 1.20
35. Silo and Silage..... 1.10
36. Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping..... 1.30
37. Apiary Register (for 50 colonies)..... 1.75
38. Apiary Register (for 100 colonies)..... 2.00
39. Bee-Keepers' Directory..... 1.30

A Special Booklet Bargain!

For a limited time we wish to make our readers a special offer on booklets on Bees, Poultry, Health, etc. Upon receipt of 75 cents we will mail any 6 of the list below; and for \$1.25 we will mail the whole dozen:

1. Foul Brood, by Dr. Howard..... 25c
2. Poultry for Market and Profit..... 25c
3. Turkeys for Market and Profit..... 25c
4. Our Poultry Doctor..... 30c
5. Capons and Caponizing..... 30c
6. Hand-Book of Health, by Dr. Foote..... 25c
7. Kendall's Horse-Book..... 25c
8. Rural Life..... 25c
9. Ropp's Commercial Calculator..... 25c
10. Foul Brood, by Kohnke..... 25c
11. Silo and Silage, by Prof. Cook..... 25c
12. Bienen-Kultur, by Newman..... 40c

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

"Queens Given Away."

Gray Carniolans and Golden Italians.

We will give a fine Tested Queen (either race) to all customers ordering 6 Untested Queens, and a fine Select Tested Queen to all who order 12 Untested Queens at one time. The Queens given away will be sent to customers in August.

Grade and Prices of Bees and Queens	April		July	
	May	Aug.	June	Sept.
Untested Queen.....	\$.75	\$.65		
Tested ".....	1.50	1.25		
Select Tested Queen.....	2.50	2.25		
Best Imported ".....	5.00	4.00		
One L Frame Nucleus (no Queen).....	.75	.50		
Two ".....	1.50	1.00		
Full Colony of Bees (in new dovetailed hive).....	5.00	4.00		

We guarantee our Bees to be free from all diseases, and to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive Price-List Free.

F. A. Lockhart & Co., LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
13Dtf Please mention the Bee Journal.

THREE CARLOADS

My Third Car of Goods from The A. I. Root Co. has arrived, and I am prepared to fill orders for regular goods by next train, at Root's prices. Send for my 36-page Catalog, or send me a list of what goods you want and I will make you bottom prices.

GEO. E. HILTON,
9DDtf FREMONT, MICH.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

I have a Large Quantity of Winter-Sawed Basswood on hand, and will make SHIPPING-CASES at 10 per cent. discount from list price. Cases holding 15 sections, \$5.00 per hundred net. First-class work guaranteed.

Write for Price-List.

W. J. STAHMANN, Weaver, Minn.
Mention the American Bee Journal. 25A8t

* THE ADEL BEES AHEAD *

Send for Catalog and see proof that Adel bees beat them all. One Queen \$1.00; two Queens \$1.90; three Queens \$2.75; six Queens \$5.50; 12 Queens \$10. All beautiful, 3-banded bees.

HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

25A4t Mention the American Bee Journal.

J. M. YOUNG,

Practical Apiarist,
Box 874, Plattsmouth, Cass Co., Nebr.

General Items.

Bee-Fever Raging.

The bee-fever is raging here, and the bees are doing fine now. They began to swarm about June 5. Everybody is talking about getting bees.

J. C. KNOLL.
Buffalo Co., Nebr., June 14.

Too Much Rain.

Last year was a poor one for honey—too much rain; this season has commenced the same way. We have had rain pretty nearly all April and May, and now in June it is still raining. Yesterday it rained all day; to-day it pours down.

JAMES LAIDLAW.
Ontario, Canada, June 7.

Looking for a Good Honey-Year.

I have 5 colonies to this date. White clover is in full bloom, and bees are working in the sections. I am looking for a good honey-year. Last year was a poor one.

I am watching for that great sweet clover lawsuit. I hope Dr. Besse will come out all right.

W. M. DANIELS.
Perry Co., Ohio, June 12.

Rolling in the Honey—Cyclones.

Bees are rolling in the honey now. Last year at this time they were in a starving condition. Basswood will be a light crop. White clover is good. No swarms yet.

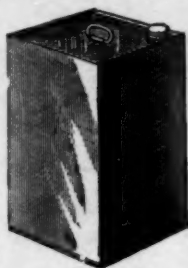
We had an awful hard rain here to-day. As it had just stopt raining I was out in the yard, and south of us I saw a terrible cyclone, about seven miles away. We saw it on the clean prairie; it was awful. That makes three cyclones that have past our place—two on the south and one on the north.

C. A. GOODELL.
Blue Earth Co., Minn., June 10.

Handy Bee-Watering.

The American Bee Journal is the most interesting and instructive paper I ever had the pleasure to read, and I always look forward to its weekly arrival as a great help to me in working among the bees. There is never a week but I pick up some useful information or valuable hint, for which I am always grateful.

Seeing from time to time in it how some of the readers supply their bees with water, it may be of value to some to know how I do, as I like to have everything handy in the apiary, and I think it is something worth seeing to, to have some means of supplying the bees with water. It is money in the bee-keeper's pocket; for, as John G. Corey says on page 115 (and I am of the same opinion), that a long flight for water is very destructive to bee-life, both in regard to flying too far in cold weather, and in bad drinking places; and sometimes the nuisance caused by the bees drinking around dwellings or at watering places for stock. I think by having it handy, less bees can supply a colony, and leave more bees to gather honey. That is the way I look at it, anyhow, for I believe the bee, like a person, likes to have everything convenient to



Finest Alfalfa Honey!

IT SELLS ON TASTING.

The Honey that Suits All
Who Buy It.

Low Prices Now!

We can furnish **White Alfalfa** Extracted Honey, in 60-pound tin cans, on board cars in Chicago, at these prices: 1 can, in a case, 7½ cents per pound; 2 cans in one case, 7 cents; 4 cans (2 cases) or more, 6½ cents. The Cash must accompany each order. **Fine Basswood** Flavor Honey at same price; also in 270-lb. barrels.

A sample of either honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 8 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Page & Lyon Mfg. Co. New London, Wisconsin,

Operates two sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of

Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

They have also one **One of the Largest Factories** and the latest and most-improved machinery for the manufacture of

Bee-Hives, Sections, Etc.,

that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Send for Circular and see the Prices on a Full Line of Supplies.

Please mention the American Bee Journal.

7Att

BEE-KEEPERS We make The Very Finest Line of in the Market, and sell them at Low Prices. SUPPLIES

Send for Free Illustrated Catalog and Price-List.

G. B. LEWIS CO., WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Agent for the Southwest—E. T. ABBOTT,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Abbott sells our Hives and Sections at Factory Prices.

That Queen-Clipping Device Free!

Works Like a Charm.

The Monette Queen-Clipping Device WORKS LIKE A CHARM. With it I have clipped 30 queens, all in one day, when examining my bees.

WM. STOLLEY, Grand Island, Nebr.

Couldn't Do Without It.

I have clipped 19 queens, and must say the Monette Queen-Clipping Device is by far the best invention ever made, and will be welcome to many bee-keepers as it was to me. I could not do without one now.

DR. GEO. LACKE, Newburgh, Ind.

PLEASE READ THIS OFFER TO PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS:

Send us just one new name for the American Bee Journal a year (with \$1.00), and we will mail you the Queen-Clipping Device FREE of charge. Or, the Queen-Clipping Device will be sent postpaid for 30 cts. But why not get it as a Premium by the above offer? You can't earn 30 cts. any easier. Almost every bee-keeper will want this Device.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

RUMELY
LATEST
AND
BEST.
THRESHER



When you buy a Thresher be sure to get the one that will thresh cleanest, fastest, simplest, best built, will last the longest, and needs least repairs. The new Rumely Separator, with Uncle Tom's Wind Stacker and New Rumely Engine, satisfies all users and has all of these points and more that are explained in new Catalogue.—Sent for the asking. **M. RUMELY CO., LA PORTE, IND.**

Mention the American Bee Journal.

Honey - Clovers !

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Alsike Clover.....	.70	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$5.75
Sweet Clover (white).....	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
White Clover.....	.90	1.60	3.75	7.00
Alfalfa Clover.....	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Crimson Clover.....	.55	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.
Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.
CHICAGO, ILL.

TRANSFERRING MADE EASY

If you contemplate buying either three or five band Italian Queens, simply write for my pamphlet. If you need some of the best now, send 75 cts. for one, \$4.00 for six, or \$7.50 per doz.—and full instructions for introducing, as well as the best methods known for securing good cells will be sent free.

Money Order office—Warrenton.

W. H. PRIDGEN,
CREEK, Warren Co., N. C.
Mention the American Bee Journal.



22 Atf

Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases—everything used by beekeepers. Orders filled promptly. Send for catalog. **MINNESOTA BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLY MFG. CO.,** Nicollet Island, Minneapolis, Minn.

CHAS. MONDENG, Mgr.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

Our '97 Catalog

—OF—

Apiarian Supplies, Bees, Etc.

Is yours for the asking.

It is full of information. Write for it.

I. J. STRINGHAM,
105 Park Place. NEW YORK, N. Y.
APIARY—Glen Cove, L. I.

—A GENUINE— Egg Preservative

That will keep Hen's Eggs perfectly through warm weather, just as good as fresh ones for cooking and frosting. One man paid 10 cents a dozen for the eggs he preserved, and then later sold them for 25 cents a dozen. You can preserve them for about 1 cent per dozen. Now is the time to do it, while eggs are cheap.

Address for Circular giving further information—

Dr. A. B. MASON,
3512 Monroe Street, - TOLEDO, OHIO.

THROAT

AND LUNG DISEASES,
DR. PEIRO, Specialist
Offices: 1019, 100 State St.,
CHICAGO. Hours 9 to 4.

the house—at least it looks so, from the way the bees take up the water.

I supply it to them not more than five feet from the front of the hives. I keep my bees in a long shed, in a single row, and do all the work with them from the rear, having lots of room for all my empty hives and supers, which are always at hand and ready. In one corner on a shelf I set a large keg, with a small faucet in it, which you can set to a steady drip, or just enough for the bees without any waste. I connect this arrangement with a trough which is five feet from the front of hive. The trough arrangement is the same as was described on page 204 of the Bee Journal, only I have always used 2x4 scantling with inch holes bored $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep, 5 inches apart, each hole connected by cutting a small groove, so that when one hole fills up it runs over and fills the next, and so on; and by filling the last half of the holes with salt, the bees have fresh and salt water both. I notice the bees are always thickest around the salt-water half of the trough. Salt water is another thing which I believe is indispensable in the apiary.

P. RUDDIMAN.

Columbia Co., Oreg.

Largest Yield of Honey Expected.

On Decoration Day I had 34 swarms, and on June 9 49 swarms—altogether 179 swarms this season, from 80 colonies, spring count. I think I will have fully as many more. I already have the second super on some hives, having already filled one. This is the earliest honey we ever realized in this community. The yellow sweet clover has now been out four weeks, and the white is not yet out. The prospects are for the largest yield of honey in the history of the State.

J. L. GANDY.

Richardson Co., Nebr., June 13.

Swarming in Texas.

I put into winter quarters seven colonies of bees, which came through in good condition, and now I have 17; five of them swarmed twice, and then I cut the queen-cells out and would not let them swarm any more; the other two didn't swarm any, tho they may swarm in July and August. We have two swarming seasons here in one year—April and May, and July and August.

I noticed in the last Bee Journal that Mr. York had some bees that he thought swarmed quite early—May 16. I call that quite late. My bees had gotten over the swarming fever then. My first swarm came out March 16, and they will commence swarming again about the middle of July. J. M. JEFFCOAT.


Collin Co., Tex., June 8.

Good Prospects for Honey.

My 13 colonies wintered well in the cellar, but one lost their queen, which I didn't find out till they had become quite weak, and as my hives are of various sizes, and no foundation used so as to start the combs straight, I could not well save them, so it leaves me with an even dozen.

I have secured for future swarms the 10-frame dovetailed hive, and shall put in comb foundation. I have fitted in the empty comb from the hive where the bees died, as far as it would go, and shall

**GOOD HEALTH
MAKES
ONE
HAPPY.**



and the happy man is best fitted for the duties of life. The happy heart is the strongest heart. To produce and maintain this condition, you should keep constantly on hand a supply of that health retaining, health restoring remedy

Warner's Safe Cure

It is a purely vegetable preparation that corrects all derangements of the Liver and Kidneys and works a permanent cure for

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE
URINARY TROUBLES
GENERAL DEBILITY
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
AND MALARIA.**

In order that it may be handy for you we have placed it on sale in your nearest store. Beware of substitutes. There is nothing so good as Warner's Safe Cure.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

Vital Water !

Has never failed to cure Blood and Skin Diseases. The effect of Vital Water upon diseases of the Kidney and Liver is magical and permanent. Send for FREE pamphlet.

Forest Medicinal Springs Co.,

Lock Box No. 1 **LIBERTYVILLE, ILL.**
Mention the American Bee Journal



We have a few of these Emerson stiff cloth-board binders for the American Bee Journal. They make a splendid permanent binding, and hold a full year's numbers. The old price was 75 cts., postpaid, but we will mail you one for only 60 cts., or with the Bee Journal for one year—both together for \$1.50.

Cash Beeswax

PAID FOR
For all the **Good, Pure Yellow Beeswax** delivered to our office till further notice, we will pay 24 cents per pound, CASH; or 27 cents for whatever part is exchanged for the Bee Journal, Honey, Books or Seed, that we offer. If you want **cash, promptly**, for your Beeswax, send it on at once. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

GEO. W. YORK & CO.
118 Michigan st., CHICAGO, ILL.
Mention the American Bee Journal.

BEES QUEENS
Snacks Sections,
Comb Foundation,
And all Apislar Supplies
cheap. Send for
FREE catalogue. E. T. FLANAGAN, Belleville, Ill.
13A13t Please mention the Bee Journal.

One Cent

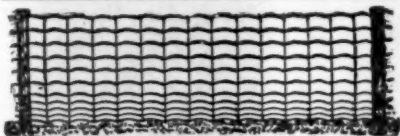
Invested in a postal card will get my large Catalog of All Root's Goods. Send list of what you want, and get price.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.
WHEN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT, MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

BEE-KEEPERS! Let me send you my 64-page Catalog for 1897.
J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

ORDERS filled by return mail for the choicest Untested Italian Queens at 60c each. Can furnish 1, 2 and 3 fr. Nuclei. A. I. ROOT CO.'S SUPPLIES. Send for 36-page Catalog.
Jno. Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo.
Mention the American Bee Journal. 4Atf



Harvest Your Wheat For A Cent An Acre.

This amount invested in a grain cradle, with plenty of time, any old time will do, will enable the farmer to harvest his crop with less outlay than any other method. The "machine" should be painted a bright red, and ornamented with gilt stripes, also have an attractive name. After cutting his own, he can go in money by cutting wheat and building fence for his neighbors.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

California

If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers Climate or Resources, send for a Sample Copy of California's Favorite Paper—

The Pacific Rural Press

The leading Horticultural and Agricultural paper of the Pacific Coast. Published weekly, handsomely illustrated 00 per annum. Sample Copy Free.

PACIFIC RURAL PRESS,
220 Market St., - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Mention the American Bee Journal.

Tested Italian Queens, \$1.00

Untested, 50 cts. —3 or 5 banded. I have 500 Nuclei. Can send Queens by return mail.
DANIEL WURTH,
22A4t FALMOUTH, Rush Co., INDIANA.
Mention the American Bee Journal.

gave one comb to each swarm so that the queen can without any delay proceed to laying.

The prospect for honey is quite good, as there will be an abundance of white clover. The spring, however, has been very cold and unfavorable, so that the bees have not been able to build up very fast. The last two nights in May it froze ice $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick, and nearly ruined the fruit. I have about 8 acres in small fruit, and it killed all of the fruit-buds and new vines of the grapes; blackberries were well budded, but I can scarcely find a bud but what is black; raspberries were not as badly damaged, and the prospect for them is fair, and when they get in bloom the bees will have a fine time. I raked the mulching of straw back on part of my strawberries, and so saved part of them, but where they were not covered they were nearly ruined, as they were in full bloom.

J. RIDLEY.
Winnesheik Co., Iowa, June 7.

Weather Too Cool.

The season in this section of the country opened with a bright prospect for a honey crop; bees came through the winter in excellent condition, and began swarming in April. I had one swarm in April, and seven in May. I began the season with 15 colonies, and now have 22, but the weather for the past two weeks has been so cool that bees have done nothing but just make a living. There is more white clover bloom than there has been here in six years, but if we don't have some warm weather pretty soon the bees will get no good from it at all.

I have taken off one case of honey, gathered mostly from the oak leaves, which are covered with honey-dew. It is rather dark, but has a very fair flavor, some of it being candied before it is capped over. I took 400 pounds of Spanish-needle honey last fall from 12 colonies, spring count, and found ready sale for it at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 cents per pound. I didn't take a pound of honey last season until Sept. 25, the forepart of the season being too wet and cool.

I like the American Bee Journal well, and will take it as long as I keep bees.

W. E. WHITTINGTON.
Franklin Co., Ills., June 8.

A Spring Report—Sundry Items.

My 45 colonies wintered very well on the summer stands in single-wall 8-frame dovetailed hives. Two of them were queenless in the spring, and were united with others having queens. All the rest came through in good condition. We had a very fine spring for bees; they were gathering natural pollen March 23, and before that date I fed my bees about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of corn and rye chop. The rye was, however, preferred by the bees, and they would swarm on it the same as if one would place combs of honey out for them to clean up. They would clean up a peck in two hours on a warm day. Bees were getting ready to swarm, and two of mine had swarmed May 18 and 19, after which it got cold, and a rough wind, rain and hail kept them in for nearly two weeks—in fact, some were very near starving, when it became warmer, and the white clover and Alsike (both of which are in great abundance—more

For Sale, BEES and QUEENS

Queens, 50 cts. Nuclei, three frames with Queen, \$2.00; Two frames, \$1.50; One frame, \$1.00. Full Colonies, \$4.00.

Mrs. A. A. SIMPSON,
16A13 SWARTS, GREENE CO., PA.
Mention the American Bee Journal.



SEE THAT WINK!

Bee - Supplies! Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

Ponder's Honey - Jars, and every thing used by bee-keepers. Prompt service, low freight rate. Cat. free. **Walter S. Ponder,** 162 Mass. Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

WHEN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT, MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

IF YOU WANT THE BEE-BOOK

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

Bee-Keeper's Guide.

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has No Sag in Brood-Frames

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has No Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any Foundation made

J. A. VAN DEUSEN,
Sole Manufacturer,
Sprout Brook Montgomery Co., N. Y.
Mention the American Bee Journal.

Beeswax Wanted for Cash

Or in Exchange for

Foundation—Sections—Hives or any Other Supplies.

Working Wax into Foundation for CASH A Specialty.

Write for Catalog and Price-List, with Samples of Foundation and Sections.

GUS DITTMER,
AUGUSTA, WIS.

If You Keep but One Remedy

in the house

it should be

YELLOWZONES

They Combine the Virtues of a Medicine Chest.

The Very Best general-service Remedy to be had AT ANY PRICE.

A supply of **Zonet Cathartics** is now added to each box.

100 in a Box, \$1.00—17 in a Box, 25c.

W. B. House, Drawer 1, Detour, Mich.

15Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.



ONE MAN WITH THE UNION COMBINATION SAW

Can do the work of four men using hand tools, in Rippling, Cutting-off, Milling, Rabbeting, Grooving, Gaining, Dadoing, Edging-up, Jointing Stuff, etc. Full Line of Foot and Hand Power Machinery Sold on Trial. Catalogue Free.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.,
46 Water St. SENECA FALLS, N. Y.
1A1y *Mention the American Bee Journal.*

Italian Queens By Return Mail.

Untested, 50c.; Tested, \$1.00. Nuclei, 2 frame, \$2.00, including a good Queen. Bees by the Pound.

E. L. CARRINGTON,
22Atf De Funiak Springs, Fla.

than we have had in 10 years) began to bloom, and bees began to work in great shape, and swarm in all parts—except mine, which I prevented so far by giving them lots of surplus room. But now we have had cold, rainy weather for three days, so that bees could not gather anything. The first or earliest swarm that we ever had in this part of the country issued May 26. This year a neighbor had one May 17.

The sale for bee-keepers' supplies is better this year than any previous year, and the old-time bee-keepers are changing from box to frame hives, and Italianizing their bees. The "king-bee" is no more, and the drones don't lay the eggs and hatch the brood any more! Chunk honey is not so beautiful, and does not bring the high price it did when the drones laid all the eggs, and the "king" lost the job.

I am using a Bingham 4-inch smoke engine, and like it very well.

It is not a very good spring to rear queens now—too cold.

I made myself a solar wax-extractor, and it works fine when the sun shines bright. I saw an item in the "Old Reliable" from Luzerne county some time ago. Let there be some more.

PAUL WHITEBREAD.

Luzerne Co., Pa., June 9.

A Beginner's Good Report.

This has been a fine year so far for honey. I have taken 75 pounds from each colony—comb honey in sections. I sell all my honey at home for 15 cents per section. It is white as snow. My sweet clover looks fine; it is about 6 inches high.

I use the "St. Joe" hive, and I think it is fine—so simple for a beginner, like me.

This year I have taken three swarms from bee-trees. This is the way I do it: I make a transferring hive that holds 18 Langstroth frames, and when I cut the tree I take all the honey and brood away; find the queen and put her into the hive, and get all the bees I can with her; leave the rest for a day or two, and then take them home, transfer the frames into the St. Joe hive, and all is complete. Mine are doing fine. I had one natural swarm April 9, and took 96 sections already, and the same colony swarmed again May 16, and I got 24 sections in 13 days after they swarmed. How is that for a beginner? Many thanks to the American Bee Journal and Langstroth's book for my success.

W. A. PELLEW.

Nevada Co., Calif., June 1.

Bee-Keeping in Washington.

The latter part of April and the beginning of May this year made my bees hustle. Almost everything that had a root on it was in blossom, and the bees gathered about 1,100 pounds of honey of the finest flavor, mostly from trees and shrubs. The flow came so unexpectedly early that my bees were far from ready to get the full benefit of it, as I do not practice stimulating the bees to early brood-rearing, only seeing that they are comfortable and have plenty of stores to draw from. This climate is altogether too uncertain for stimulative feeding in early spring. Very often we get the winter weather placed where the spring weather properly should be, and

vice versa. Unlike Dr. Gallup's climate down in Southern California, where it rains only at night, and where the Doctor and his bees can run in and out of their respective "hives" all day without getting wet, we often have rain that will keep on raining night and day for several months at a time, and a newcomer is liable to think he must return East if he ever shall keep dry or see daylight again.

White clover is plentiful, and bees are working on it, but they don't get much honey. It is now too dry. We are wishing for rain.

T. H. WAALÉ.

Clarke Co., Wash., June 10.

Worst Season in 37 Years.

It is now June 10, and I am feeding full colonies to keep them from starving. Bees haven't had a chance to work for 10 days, and not over 6 days in all since May. When it does not rain hard it is cold, windy and cloudy. In my experience of 37 years with bees, I never saw such a bad season.

Essex Co., Mass.

HENRY ALLEY.

Bees Doing Well.

Bees are doing very well this spring, altho we have had a great deal of cold and wet weather. My first swarm was on May 6, and I have had 14 to date. I winter my bees on the summer stands, with an outside case, packed with dry leaves. I lost 2 colonies out of 24.

The welcome Bee Journal comes every Friday at 4:30 p.m.

L. BRYANT.

Wayne Co., Pa., June 14.

Rolling in the White Clover.

I have kept a few bees for 15 years, but they didn't do much good for me until I commenced with modern improvements, and now, at this date, I have 28 colonies of 3-banded and hybrid bees. They are rolling the white clover honey in. Some of them have as high as 72 one-pound sections on, and are mostly finished.

SILAS JOHNSON.

Marshall Co., W. Va., June 14.

Bees Doing Well—New Union.

My bees are doing well at present, altho the season has been very backward. Up to date bees have built up strong. There are plenty of bees in the colonies that are left. In many instances people lost a great many bees last winter, and I attribute it to the poor honey-flow last fall. Bees in many instances went into winter quarters without sufficient honey to keep them through the winter. From the first of last August until winter set in, bees did not make a living, and consequently all late swarms went into winter very weak.

Having had some experience with commission men, and knowing that the American Bee Journal is a defender of the right, I think every bee-keeper should be a subscriber to it. I hope before many days to become a member of the New Union, as I believe it is calculated to rectify many evils that now exist, such as adulteration of almost all kinds of food, especially honey. But we will keep up the war on commission men, such as Horrie and Wheadon, until they are exterminated.

E. B. HUFFMAN.

Winona Co., Minn., June 11.

Preservation of Farm Profits.

Competent judges place the saving in labor resulting from the use of the Low Handy Wagon at \$125 to \$150 per year on a farm of 160 acres. We submit that such an item is well worth the saving in such stringent times as these, when such a sum may frequently represent the difference between profit and loss in farm operations. Anything that will save labor will save money. The difference between the high lift necessary to load a wagon on high wheels and the labor required to load the Low Handy Wagon represents so much vital force and physical energy; the man who saves that energy and force, other things being equal, will live longest. Why do a thing the hardest way when there is an easier and quicker way?

The Low Handy Wagon referred to is being supplied by our advertising patrons—The Electric Wheel Co., of Quincy, Ill. Those people manufacture the wheels themselves, and are supplying the gear at cost in order to introduce the wheels, which are of the modern wide-tire pattern with staggered oval steel spokes. This will afford our patrons the opportunity of securing one of these most useful implements at the lowest possible cost. The Electric Wheel Co. also make wheels that will fit any wagon you have on hand, or any cultivators, drills, etc. Write them for a copy of their book, "The Preservation of Farm Profits," which will be sent free to all readers mentioning the American Bee Journal.

Be of Good Courage.—The situation does not begin to be as bad as it looks. Sit down and look the facts in the face, and do not let them scare you. Something is wrong with you. At times your pulse flutters and your heart jumps. Your skin is pallid and swollen just beneath the eyes. You look much older than you are. After bending over your desk a little while you feel a pain in your back, and you are slow in straightening your body on rising. You are fidgety, irritable and "blue." Somewhere you have read that these symptoms show kidney disease. Is that what ails you?

More than likely, and you would have good reason for fear did you not know that Warner's Safe Cure is obtainable at the drugstore on the corner. You also know that this remedy is so powerful as to have robbed even the once-dreaded Bright's disease of its terrors.

Warner's Safe Cure allays inflammation of the kidneys, so that the blood passes freely through. Effete matter is no longer dammed up in the body. The pallor gives place to healthy color, and the heart-beat is once more regular.

Take Warner's Safe Cure and be of good courage.

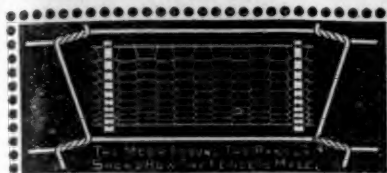
Page Never Needs It.—Gentlemen:—

When driving lately, I noticed a neighbor repairing his fences. One day he was working on one made of ribbon wire with plank at top. At another time on one made of barb and plank at top. I stooped and asked him if he had repaired that fence, pointing to about 80 rods of Page that has been up four years or more. He said, "What fence, the Page?" I said, "Yes." He replied, "No, indeed! that never needs any, and I only wish my landlord would put it all over the farm, as it would save me so much work that I have to do every spring." I told him I was glad I did not have any fence repairing, as my whole farm was enclosed, and fields divided with Page, and as I used nothing but red cedar and locust for posts, think it will be a long while before they will need replacing. I have no trouble to find my stock when turned out, as they are always in their place. Until I had all Page I had much trouble to keep mine home and others out.

HENRY RIEMAN.

Tunis Mills, Md.

Bee-Keeper's Guide—see page 382.



KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE.
IS A GOOD FENCE—made from the best steel wire of exactly the proper weight; adapts itself to any degree of heat or cold, expanding and contracting, to take up all slack, 25 to 55 in. high. Keeps all kind of stock in or out. Send for free book on fence building.
KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.,
No. 3 Rush Street, Peoria, Ill.
Mention the American Bee Journal.

LARGE

Apiculture Establishment!

Established in 1862. Silver Medal [First Prize] at the Paris Universal Exhibition 1878. Bronze medal and diploma at the Weissenburg Exhibition 1893. Silver Medal and diploma at the Strasbourg Exhibition 1895.
For the Rearing and Export of Queen-Bees. Pure Selected Italian kind.
Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI,
Via Mazzini No. 70. BOLOGNA, ITALY.
Price List on application.

HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Ill., June 14.—Fancy white, 12@13c.; No. 1 white, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1 amber, 7@8c.; fancy dark, 8c.; No. 1 dark, 5@7c. Extracted, white, 5@7c.; amber, 4@5c.; dark, 3@4c. Beeswax, 26@27c. Not any new comb honey in market. Extracted very slow of sale.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 14.—Fancy white, 13@14c.; No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 11@12c.; No. 1 amber, 10@11c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 5@6c.; amber, 4@5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25c. New honey has commenced to arrive. Very little call at present. To-day is very dull. Prospects are for very low prices. Biggest honey crop in 10 years.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 14.—Fancy white, 13@14c.; No. 1 white, 11@12c.; fancy amber, 10@11c.; No. 1 amber, 8@10c.; fancy dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 5@6c.; amber, 4@5c. Beeswax, 27@28c. The stock of honey is working down to a small supply; especially for anything fancy. It is encouraging to apiculturists to find that the more carefully and nicely honey is prepared, and the better the quality sent to this market, the more readily it will sell, and good returns follow. And new choice quality comb will sell, while the common is very hard to move at any price. We think the old stock will all be disposed of before any new crop is ready for market.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 14.—Fancy white, 10@11c.; No. 1 white, 8@9c.; fancy amber, 7@8c.; No. 1 amber, 6@7c. fancy dark, 6@7c.; No. 1 dark, 5@6c. Extracted, white, 5@5½c.; amber, 4½@5c. Beeswax, 20@25c. No demand now, and we can't move any kind without pushing and cutting, but we can sell at some prices.

Kansas City, Mo., June 14.—No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 11@12c.; No. 1 amber, 10@11c.; fancy dark, 9@10c.; No. 1 dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 5@5½c.; amber, 4½@4¾c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25@30c. Very little old comb honey in market. No new in yet. There is considerable extracted on hand.

Boston, Mass., June 14.—Fancy white, 13c.; No. 1 white, 11@12c. Extracted, white, 7c.; amber, 5@6c. The demand for honey is light, but that is to be expected at this time of the year. Supply is also light.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 14.—Fancy white, 12½@13c.; No. 1 white, 11c.; fancy amber, 8-9c.; No. 1 dark, 7c. Honey is moving very slow. We believe, however, as soon as the new crop comes in it will move much better.

New York, N. Y., June 14.—Comb honey is all cleaned up now, and there is no more demand for any; could sell some nice white comb at from 10@11c., but would not advise shipping of any more buckwheat. New crop extracted is arriving quite freely from the South, and finds fairly good sale at from 50@52c. per gallon for average common grade, and 55@60c. per gallon for better grades. Expect to have new crop California here within the next two weeks or sooner. Beeswax steady at 26@27c.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 14.—Fancy white, 12@14c.; No. 1 white, 11@12c.; fancy amber, 10@11c.; No. 1 amber, 9@10c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 5@6c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 24@27c. Demand for extracted honey is nominal, but at fair prices. Comb very slow on account of warm weather.

Detroit, Mich., June 14.—Fancy white, 10@12c.; No. 1 white, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 8@9c.; No. 1 amber, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 5@6c.; amber, 4@5c. Beeswax, 25-26c.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16.—Comb, 8-13c. Extracted, 4-6c. Beeswax, fair demand at 22-24c. for good to choice yellow. Arrivals are fair.

There is a fair demand for extracted honey, and arrivals of new honey become plentiful.

San Francisco, Calif., June 9.—White comb, 9-10c.; amber, 5-7c. Extracted, white, 4½-5½c.; light amber, 4-4½c.; amber, 3½c.; dark tulle, 2½c. Beeswax fair to choice, 25-27c.

New-crop honey has been coming forward quite freely, mostly extracted, with demand slow at full current figures, and mainly for local use. Some inquiry is being made on foreign account, but shippers' ideas of values, so far as export this season, are at a low range, and under any prices which have yet been acceptable to producers. This year's product, owing to its generally fine quality, should prove very desirable to European dealers, and it is hoped they will see their way clear to bid figures which will allow at least a fair remuneration to apiculturists.

List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

Chicago, Ills.

R. A. BURNETT & Co., 163 South Water Street.

New York, N. Y.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGLKEN,
120 & 122 W. Broadway.

Kansas City, Mo.

O. C. CLEMOMS & Co., 423 Walnut St.

Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.

Cleveland, Ohio.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co., 80 & 82 Broadway.

St. Louis, Mo.

WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St

Minneapolis, Minn.

S. H. HALL & Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.

A. V. BISHOP & Co.

Boston, Mass.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE., 57 Chatham Street.

Detroit, Mich.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.

Indianapolis, Ind.

WALTER S. POWDER, 162 Massachusetts Ave

Albany, N. Y.

CHAS. McCULLOCH & Co., 380 Broadway.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central Aves.

THROAT

AND LUNG DISEASES,
DR. PEIRO, Specialist
Offices: 1019, 100 State St.,
CHICAGO. Hours 9 to 4

A Book Recommended by Dr. Gallup.

THE NEW METHOD In Health and Disease.

By W. E. Forest, M. D., 12th Edition, Revised, Illustrated, and Enlarged. This is the greatest and best work ever published as a HOME PHYSICIAN, and as

A Guide to Health.

It makes the way from Weakness to Strength so plain that only those who are past recovery (the very few) need to be sick, and the well who will follow its teachings cannot be sick. It is now in many families the only counsellor in matters of health, saving the need of calling a physician and all expenses for medicines, as it teaches Hygiene and the use of Nature's remedies, not a drug treatment.

All Chronic Diseases

are considered, and there is not a curable disease that has not been helped by some of the "New Methods" given here; even those who have been pronounced Consumptive have been entirely cured. While for Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dysentery, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Catarrh, Emaciation, General Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Diseases Peculiar to Women, etc., the methods are sure, and can be carried out at one's own home and with little or no expense.

A Guarantee.

So confident are the publishers of the results, that they offer to refund the money to any one who will try "New Methods" thoroughly, if the book is returned in good condition.

The New Edition

is illustrated with a number of Anatomical plates from the best English work on Anatomy published, and others made expressly for this work; contains 300 pages, printed on fine calendered paper, and although the price of the first edition (much smaller in size and without illustrations) was \$2.50, we sell this at \$1.00, postpaid.

PREMIUM OFFERS.

For sending us two new subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year, we will mail you the book free as a premium, or we will mail it for sending your own advance renewal and one new yearly subscriber. This is a wonderful premium offer. Address all orders to—

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

CARLOADS



Of Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Comb Foundation, and Everything used in the Bee-Industry.

I want the name and address of every Bee-Keeper in America. I supply Dealers as well as consumers. Send for catalogs, quotations, etc. **W. H. PUTNAM,**
RIVER FALLS, Pierce Co., Wis.

Our Prices ARE WORTH LOOKING AT !

—IN THE—

NEW CHAMPION CHAFF HIVE

with DOVETAILED BODY and SUPERS especially. All other Bee-Supplies accordingly. Send for Catalog and Price-List. Address,

R. H. SCHMIDT & CO.,

484½ Box 187, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Texas Queens !

By return mail. Best honey-gathering strain in America. Untested, 75c. Select Warranted, \$1.00. **J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex.**

9A26t Mention the American Bee Journal

FREE —A Copy of—
Successful Bee-Keeping,
 by W. Z. Hutchinson;
 and our 1897 Catalog, for 2-
 cent stamp, or a copy of the
 Catalog for the Asking. We make almost
 Everything used by Bee-Keepers, and at
 Lowest Prices. OUR

Falcon Polished Sections
 are warranted
Superior to All Others.

Don't buy cheaply and roughly made Goods.
 when you can have the best—such as we
 make.

The American Bee - Keeper
 [monthly, now in its 7th year]
36 Pages—50 Cents a Year.
 SAMPLE FREE—ADDRESS,

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



DANZENBAKER
HIVE AND HONEY
 won Highest Honors at the
 Fairs, and pays Premiums
 to purchasers

of 70 hives, \$50 for the best 100 Danz. sections
 " 25 " 25 " 50 " "
 " 20 " 20 " 40 " "
 " 10 " 10 " 20 " "
 " 5 " 5 " 10 " "

Further particulars regarding the pre-
 miums, also special catalog of the Danzen-
 baker Hive and System, furnished on applica-
 tion. Address,

Francis Danzenbaker, Medina, Ohio.

Care The A. I. Root Company.

WHEN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT, MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

I ARISE



TO SAY to the readers
 of the
BEE JOURNAL that
DOOLITTLE

has concluded to sell
 —BEES and QUEENS—
 in their season, during
 1897, at the following
 prices:

One Colony of Italians
 on 9 Gallip frames, in
 light shipping-box \$6 00
 Five Colonies..... 25 00
 Ten Colonies..... 45 00
 1 untested queen. 1 00
 6 " queens 5 50
 12 " " 10 00
 1 tested Queen... \$1 50
 3 " Queens. 3 50
 1 select tested queen 2 00
 3 " Queens 4 00

Select tested queen, previous season's rearing. 4 00
 Extra Selected for breeding, THE VERY BEST. 5 00
 About a Pound of BEES in a Two-frame Nucleus,
 with any Queen, \$2.00 extra.

Circular free, giving full particulars regard-
 ing the Bees and each class of Queens.
 Address

G. M. DOOLITTLE,

11A25t

BORODINO, Onon. Co., N. Y.



BIG MONEY IN POULTRY

Eggs of 1st PRIZE WINNERS
\$1.00 PER SETTING to the
 readers of this paper only if you order
 now, of 30 leading varieties. Send 15c
 for the largest and most complete Poultry
 Guide ever **JOHN BAUSCHER, Jr.**
 published. Box 94, Freeport, Ills.

10A19t

Mention the American Bee Journal.

Muth's HONEY-EXTRACTOR
Square Glass Jars.

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES in general, etc etc
 Send for our new catalog.
 "Practical Hints" will be mailed for 10c.
 in stamps. Apply to—

Chas. F. Muth & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio.

20th
 Year

Dadant's Foundation

20th
 Year

Why Does It Sell So Well?

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other.

Because **IN 20 YEARS** there have not been any complaints, but thousand
 of compliments.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

What more can anybody do? Beauty, Purity, Firmness, No Sagging, No
 Loss. **Patent Weed Process of Sheetting.**

Send Name for Our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil
 Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

Bee-Keepers' Supplies of All Kinds.

LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY-BEE, Revised.

The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

Please mention the Am. Bee Journal.

HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

4 SECTIONS 4 SECTIONS

Our business is making Sections. We are located in the basswood belt of Wis-
 consin; therefore the material we use cannot be better. We have made the fol-
 lowing prices:

No. 1 Snow-White.

500 for..... \$1.25
 1000 for..... 2.50
 2000 for..... 4.75
 3000 for..... 6.75

No. 1 Cream.

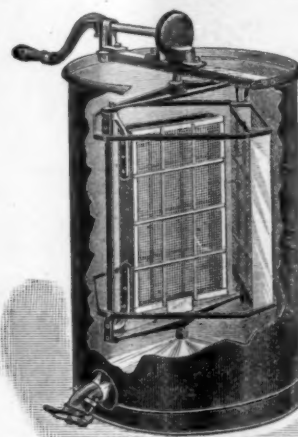
500 for..... \$1.00
 1000 for..... 2.00
 2000 for..... 3.75
 3000 for..... 5.25

If larger quantities are wanted, write for prices.

Price-List of Sections, Foundations, Veils, Smokers, Zinc, Etc.,
 Sent on application.

6A35t

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Marshfield, Wis.



NOVICE AND COWAN
EXTRACTORS.

More Popular Than Ever.

They are used by all leading bee-keep-
 ers. If you would get the latest and
 best, see that our name is on them.

**Our 1897 Dove-
 tail'd Hives,**

With New 1897 End-Spacing Hoffman Frames, are carrying the
 market by storm. Don't buy old-style goods, when new, up-to-date goods cost no more.

Catalog, explaining, sent for the asking.

THE A. I. ROOT CO.

Factory and Main Office, **MEDINA, O.**

BRANCH OFFICES:

115 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

Syracuse, N. Y.

1024 Miss. Str., St. Paul, Minn.

Mechanic Falls, Maine.

10 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.